Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 3. PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1835. NUMBER 8

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
GEORGE W. MILLETT.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.—One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months.—Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms; the proprietor not being accountable for any error in any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be addressed to the publisher, *Post-paid.*

From the Portland Advertiser.

BROOKS'S LETTERS.

Things in England---Scenery, &c.

JULY, 1835.

I must anticipate the order of things a little to give you an account of a great meeting in London, at the Crown and Anchor, (another pretty name for a tavern, but not quite equal to "the Bolt-in-Tun")—a Public Meeting to obtain the repeal of the Stamp Duties upon Newspapers—over which Lord Brougham presided, and where many of the British Lions made a figure. A prodigious multitude rushed into a Hall not so large as Faneuil Hall, full an hour before the time. When Lord Brougham came in to take the chair, loud and boisterous enough was the cheering, and hundreds of hats were flourishing in the air. I knew him by his nose. There is no missing that figure, if any one has ever seen an English caricature,—but really, I never fancied him to be that sort of an exquisite looking man, thus decked out in the fashion, so sleek, and so well trimmed. The applause there was no quieting. The more he put forth his well-gloved fingers, as if to hush the storm, the louder it was, and the higher went up the caps. At last "my Lord," as all the subsequent speakers called him, obtained a hearing—and admirably well-timed were a few remarks, so cool, and so fluent, and so graceful, that they were just unlike what I should have fancied Lord Brougham would say. He does not resemble any of our public men in his manner of speaking. This day he had the fluency of Grundy with the dignity of Webster,—but little action, and no extraordinary enthusiasm. He evidently did not put forth half his power, and I must see him again to know what he is, Brougham, (it is said, he would now give any, thing if he could doff his title of Lord)—is acting a strange part in English politics at present. He evidently is falling back upon the Radicals. Two pamphlets supposed to be his, have lately attacked the nobility with a fierceness that but few pens other than his, can command—and the consequences is, that many of the nobility have thrust him from their society, as it was their *society & manners* that he attacked. The English women in particular have taken him in hand,—and he, as you see, I think in revenge, is threatening to keep them out of the House of Lords. Alas for him in such a warfare! Upon this, however, he is turning Radical. The Radicals are re-taking him up. The Whig ministry is distrusting him,—and he by his measures, is annoying them. Another such thorn in their sides as he can be, they cannot find in all England. Such is the partial reason why the multitude showered forth upon him so much of their enthusiasm, for the multitude of England is a Radical multitude,—and if free sufferage prevailed here, both Whigs and Tories would be tumbled overboard to-morrow.—As it is, I think the Whig ministry will go, for the Tories are growing stronger, and the Radicals distrust them, though no Tory ministry, unless it be by some cunning *melange* of Peel, who is not so hot-headed as the silly majority of his party, can stand a year, or even half a year.—the Radicals only want proper parliamentary leaders soon to get into power. Now they are wofully deficient in ability, the aid of O'Connell except, all whose efforts, however, are palsied by the fact that he is an Irish Catholic.

Hume was among the speakers to day. This Mr. Hume is well known on our side of the water as a cutter down of lavish expenditures here. He had much to say of America and American newspapers in connection with his subject of the repeal of the stamp tax. He unfolded the immense sheet of the New York Courier and Enquirer, which the members of Parliament for some days have been handing about as a monster—curiosity—and this he displayed as a specimen of what an unstamped press has done for America. When he said the price was but three half pence, as he unfolded the *colyumns*, as he called them (you see these Englishmen always speak perfect English) the multitude who give nearly five times as much for smaller papers (their price is 14 cents) absolutely reared with surprise.—"Hear," "hear," "hear," a thousand voices were screaming,—and the very roof of the house seemed to shake. "Hear," "hear," "hear," was all I could hear for many seconds. And as Hume went on to speak well of America, & of the procress of her institutions, the applause gathered again.—it burst forth in peals of thunder. I never saw a more spontaneous tribute from a great multitude than was given to us than at that moment. I was near the speaker,—and I could have given him my hand and my heart,—the tears gushed in my eyes, for if there is anything sweet to a stranger in a strange land, it is such a tribute to one's own home on such an occasion thus responded to. Oh how unlike the sneers and contempt as American must even now witness in some quarters of England from other classes of men, who believe us, from the misrepresentations of Tory travellers, to be but little better than brutes. I did indeed in proper time take an opportunity to tell Mr. Hume, that if all Englishmen were like him, we should in truth be countrymen,—with one heart and a kindred feeling. America is now alluded to here at all times, and on almost all occasions.

The machinery of our government intensely interests all Britons,—and yet strange to say, the best informed among them are wofully ignorant of almost every thing appertaining to us. New York is about the only State they have heard of as yet. Their geography runs no further than the place where the packet ships come from. Of our public men, almost the only one whom they have heard of is Webster, and his speeches thay have never read,—but they have caught his name from the Edinburg Review.—Major Downing and Nagara are the only tory conceptions of America. Mississippi, they say, is a large river,—and when I tell them I came from Maine, they exclaim "how such a river must look"! The only Maine they have ever dreamed of, is the Main of the continent, notwithstanding they have three great territories on its boundaries. Why, I have had well informed men in other matters look upon me with surprise when I told them I was an American, because I had eyes and ears like theirs; and their surprise was redoubled when they found I spoke English as they did, while they watched me narrowly all the time to catch some such phrase as "nation fine", or "tarnal slick"; and when I spoke of a Mississippi snag, they thought they had me, and roared outright. No man's language here is watched more than an American's. So much have English travellers drawn attention to this matter, that a man after watching me long, could only remark that I differed from him in saying *hapenny* instead of *happenny!* A monstrous difference, to be sure. My countryman Willis, who is really a gentleman, and a man of taste as well as a man of talents, passes for a wonder in the circles here, for he speaks English as all well-educated Americans do, and is neither a Bear nor a man "to lick his weight in wild cats", as the Trollopes and Hamiltons have made many silly people believe we all are.

But—I have been wandering. There is no other or way, however, in rambling letter-writing than that of tumbling your thoughts in whenever you can get a chance. I hate to write on stilts. But—to return, however, to the "Crown and Anchor". Among the orators of the meeting was a Mr. Fox, a Unitarian clergyman, who began in a most uppromising manner, but ended most brilliantly,—talking politics with a freedom that would ruin an American clergyman, as we tie them up, (unwisely enough I think too) to theology only, thereby making them know much of women and children, and christenings, and burials, but little of the world they have to reform. This Mr. Fox spoke in a species of theatrical chant, now up and down,—but he is just the man for the multitude, and they cried out "hear", "hear", "hear" at every turn of his thick-thoughted periods, and now and then gave him rounds of applause. The duke of Wellington he lashed unmercifully, and the audience bore him out. Then we had some members of Parliament,—a Mr. Wakely, whose gun though somewhat notorious here, would not be considered of mighty calibae with us:—then Mr. Grote, a member from London, or *Lonnon*, as "My Lord" Brougham calls it,* —(you see what correct speakers even English scholars always are!)—but Mr. Grote would stand in our third or fourth congressional tier.—And then Col. De Lacy Evans, who is going as commander of the British recruits, to fight Don Carlos—a gentleman better for fighting than for speaking:—and then Dr. Bowring, a leading radical, who talked sensibly enough, but with a most nonsensical rant of manner, screaming louder than Chilton of Kentucky can, and not half so fluent.

O'Connell, however, brought up the rear.—A queer man he is, what a funny social face, alive with frolic,—ready at any weapon too, or *wepon* as he calls it,—whether it be the keen piercing shaft of wit, the healthiest and most tasteful declamation, or the most outrageous and profuse abuse, or the heavy-laden bolt of wrathful sarcasms. A specimen of all this varied eloquence he gave us now. Fifty years ago, such words as he used would have cost him his head. He was the only orator who made me forget by the freedom of his sentiments, that he was a British orator; for he alone advanced opinions as liberal as an American orator would advocate—dodging narrowly around the throne itself, denouncing all that we consider abuses, advocating free sufferage, and pouncing upon the very principle of hereditary legislation—save, however, that great lottery, as he called it, the Kingship, which he expects to keep hereditary without an hereditary prop! I do not care so much, said he, that a Lord should *beget* a Lord, but I do care that a Judge should *beget* a Judge,—the wig, the robe, the ermine, and——the all. What should you think, he continued, of a tailor, who because *he* was a tailor, should undertake to beget a tailor too,—and yet how much easier is it to beget the hereditary makers of our coats than the hereditary makers and judges of our laws?" The loud response of the audience warmly approved the sentiment.

When O'Connell first came into the meeting, he was most boisterously cheered. When he arose to speak, the noise was yet greater. The multitude tried to make him mount a chair so that he could be seen far and wide, but he held on to the floor, exclaiming that he liked that best, and had no inclination to mount above the People, whereupon there was another roar, as a matter of course. O'Connell in person is very large,—almost as large as Mr. Lewis, M. C. from Alabama, but not so tall. He has a thick full face, and a laughing eye. His appearance is quite coarse. His handkerchief hung about his neck in a most slovenly manner,—and all his garments seem to have tumbled upon him. No man better understands that most difficult of all undertakings, the art of harangning masses of men. When argument became heavy, he fell upon amusement. When Eloquence beautiful and grand, had been heard and felt, he made his audience feel more the force of the contrast by something of coarseness and perhaps vulgarity. Sarcasm was tempered by wit, and wit was pointed by sarcasm.—O'Connell is undoubtedly now as an orator (only) the greatest in Great Britain. None of our distinguished speakers resemble him. Grundy has more wit, but no such eloquence and chaste declamation. Forsyth has more bitterness but no such power. Clay has a far richer and sweeter tone of voice, and a much more natural manner, which in general would produce more effect,—but he has no such command of language,—nothing like O'Connell's fluency.—Webster has more dignity and power, & would elevate the sentiment of an audience much higher, but he cannot tickle the ears of people as O'Connell can. He cannot thus play upon the passions. Preston unites many of O'Connell's gifts,—but Preston loves metaphors more, and use them not in so natural a way, and therefore by overstraining, loses O'Connell's power.—O'Connell hits the exact nail upon the head, and fits his wares to his market. An Irish Barrister in Dublin told me that he had seen O'Connell go from the Inns of the Court, where he had been displaying in beautiful language the highest power of intellect to a public political meeting, & there harrangue an Irish mob in the most blackguard slang. He evidently has great knowledge of all the springs that move men.—Nevertheless, he can never inspire confidence. His face, his *air* is not an honest one. If he says fine things, one don't help feeling as if he were to see a blackguard reading a homily in a pulpit. Brougham now, is just the reverse in the impression he leaves. By the way O'Connell has a curious seal, benefitting his life, that of a ship on a rough sea, under a strong wind—the helmsman crying out "luff," "luff"—Immense service he has done to Ireland, by awakening the attention of the English people to this most unhappy nation—and in the turn parties in England must take by and by, I shall not be at all surprised in hearing that he is "a Peer of the realm."

An American for the first time witnessing a British popular assembly, has one ever-present thought with him, and that is, how far behind us this great people are, in the simplest political truths! Here, in 1835, there is a dispute about taking off a tax of 200 per cent.; a newspaper worth four cents paying eight cents for stamps! Here, there is a necessity for arguing *against* hereditary legislation! Here, a fear of speaking of the sovereign as the servant of the people! Here, hardly an acknowledgment that all Government is instituted for the people's benefit, and that they have a right to alter or modify it on their pleasure! The orators too, address the people as if they were wild beasts, fierce and mad, who need caging—Brougham cautioning them not "to agitate too much," O'Connell giving them just such a length of rein and forbidding them to further, others promising them good *leaders* &c! The tone and manner of address are in such a different strain, that the contrast forces attention—and yet this was one of the most liberal assemblies ever met in England. Nevertheless, I don't believe our form of government would fit this European market, even some years hence,—and is there no danger of ours, if property-holders in America do not make more efforts than they are now making to educate the whole People—by the whole—not by the half—as they are now educated? The great mass of English society is not so far behind us in education—as some dream, and as I for one dreamed before I came here, while there are many more well-educated men than with us,—men of intellect—of taste, of character too, with all the virtues—who adorn and invigorate English society, and who make this little island the mistress of the world. Alas, that I have to tell such truths. They lie—excuse me—who tell us that we are the most enlightened People on earth.

*I have heard Lord Brougham say in the House of Lords, *Lonnon*—*Brummagum* (Brimingham) and *melauds* for lords—the last always.

In a window of a boarding house, in New York, is the following notice;—"Young men, taken in here, and done for."

A fine chance!

Lectures on Geology,
Delivered in Salem, by Professor Silliman.

From the Landmark.
CLOSING LECTURE—MAY 20.

Before entering upon the main subject, Professor Silliman replied to one or two inquiries which had been proposed to him the preceeding day. He did not consider it as probable that the round stones which are now scattered over the globe, received their roundness from the deluge of Noah; because that did not continue long enough to produce such an effect,—they must have therefore been wrought into their present shape and smoothness by preceding deluges of longer continuance. The fragments from Mount Blance are not rounded.—The idea of ice for the transportation of boulders he thought not inconsistent with the high temperature of the earth which has been supposed to exist; for at the time of the deluges the highest temperature had gone; and besides, it is well known that an ascent from the surface of the earth immediately brings one into a cold temperature. High mountains under the line are covered with snow and ice.

The Mastodon has been discovered in three places in Connecticut. He probably once wandered over New England, but was rather a stranger to this part of our country. In Derbyshire, England, a well was excavated 70 feet, through a rock, when suddenly the rock ceased, and the workman found themselves in a mass of loose materials consisting of leaves and trees. This all at once slid down, and brought them into a vast cavern in which there was an entire Rhinoceros. In looking about, they discovered an ancient channel upward to the surface, which was large enough for the entrance of the animal. He could not have stumbled in; for in that case he would have been at the bottom of the cavern, and not up in the soft formation where he was found lying. His situation proves that he was swept in by a deluge along with the masses in which he was embedded. The lecturer said he threw out these facts, and for want of time he must leave the audience to apply them, which they could easily do.

As to the physical cause of the deluge, he said we were not bound to find any, as it was sent as a punishment for sin. Causes had been conjectured, which were unworthy of regard: such as the approach of a comet near enough to the earth to attract the water out of its usual place, and cause it to overflow the land; and the shifting of the axis of the earth several degrees, so that the waters would at once rush over the earth. Either of these causes could have produced the effect; but there is not the least evidence that either ever was in opperation.

Mr. Silliman refered to the Indian tradition respecting the mastodon, and quoted the beautiful language of Mr. Jefferson in his Notes on Virginia, and recited specimens of Indian poetry on the same subject.

He said the metalic veins rarely occured above the transition rocks, and there were many theories respecting the manner in which the metals were formed. He did not presume to give an opinion; they might have been formed contemporaneously with the rocks themselves, and of substances coming out of them. Though sometimes iron was in beds of coal, generally metals were in the granite below.

He represented the geology of the United States as of a highly interesting character.—New England was altogether primitive, with the exception of the sandstone in the valley of the Connecticut, a small section in the eastern part of Maine which is transition, a portion of Rhode Island which is also transition, and a little basin of sandstone in Worcester. The transition is in the vicinity of Lake Champlain; along the Hudson and in New Jersey is the trap; the middle and southern parts of the Union are tertiary and diluvium; the ridge of the Alleghany is primitive; there is a vast basin of secondary in the valley of the Mississippi; and the ridge of the Rocky mountains is primitive.—The usual minerals, such as salt, coal, and lime, are found in these formations.

The Professor now introduced the coincidences of geological facts with the first chapter of Genesis. He was aware, he said, there was a feeling of anxiety very prevalent, lest in bringing forward such facts, and reasoning upon them the Bible would suffer in its character. It seemed to be the common opinion, that there was no great lapse of time between the creation of the materials of the world, and the creation of Adam. One thing he said should be relied on; namely, that it was always safe to follow truth; it could not lead astray; and it should be remembered the account of the creation by Moses was only subsidiary to the history of man.

1 In the first verse of first chapter of Genesis, an unlimited time is announced: *In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.*—Here was just the indefinite space of time declared, which geologists regarded as necessary. They might go back just as far as they pleased in the formation of the earth, without departing from the statement of Moses.

2. The condition of the earth is represented as a dark mass of waters. *The earth was without form, &c.* This is exactly the state which geology would require. Cuvier gave Moses the credit of inspiration for having stated this fact. As the Hebrew lawgiver was not a geologist, he could have known nothing of such a state from that scource; nor would he have ever conjectured it in forming unauthorized theories. He could have learned such a fact and such a truth only from inspiration. Geology makes the presence of incumbent waters necessary for the formation of the rocks of the globe.

3. There was a movement of divine energy upon the face of the waters. In our present inquiry, the lecturer said, it was of no consequence to us what that was. The effect of it probably was the going forward of some of the formations which have been described in this course.

4, Light appeared, and there was division between the light and darkness. As this was before the sun was created (or made visible) it might have been a diffuse twilight. What it was the lecturer did not presume to say. The words evening and morning, used in reference to this period, he regarded as figurative. The time might have been long or short. There was also the division of the atmospheric waters from the terresterial; a figurative expression occasioned by the philosophical notions prevalent in Moses's age. The time here might have been short or long.

5. There was the emergence of dry land; or geologically speaking, the land rose from the deep. No vegetable or animal life till now.—The scripture account gives us grass, trees and fruit. Geology immediately after the primitive rocks finds vegetable life. There is no difficulty except in limiting the time. Geology requires a great length of time for the successive formations of the rocks.

6. The sun and moon appeared. The stellary system might have been formed infinitely long before; but now the sun and moon were made visible to the earth to fit it for the residence of man; and they were now made a measure of time. Day is not necessarily confined to a particular portion of time, as the days of planets, and the days on different parts of the globe, are of different length.

7. The marina, or great saurians, not great whales as it is commonly read, were next created. All these animals are found in the rocks, and they come in with geology exactly where and when the Scripture account would have them. It was supposed that the 4th and 6th numerical periods might have been coincident.

8. Land animals and reptiles appeared, and in geology we have now arrived at the tertiary period where they were found.

9. We come next in the account of Moses to the gigantic land animals; and next in geology to the diluvium formation in which they are found.

10. Last of all we come to our own period, to the very beings that are like those now alive, and that are found in the upper diluvium and alluvium.

Such coincidences could not have been accidental. Moses was no geologist, and he could not have stated those facts, and in that order, which geology discovers and confirms, without being inspired. Thus geology proves the truth of his statements.

This view implies, that the days mentioned in the first chapter of Genesis were not like our days. It would seem impossible that those successive formations in the crust of the globe should have been effected in so very short a time as would have been allowed on the supposition that common days were intended in the account. In 2d chapter 4th verse of Genesis, the word day is used in a geological sense—*In the day that the Lord God made the earth and the heavens.* Frequently day is used in the Bible for time at large.

Those who object to this view would do well to remember the opposition that was made by the Church, with the Pope at its head, to the introduction of modern astronomy. Galileo was imprisoned for the heresy of asserting, contrary to what the scriptures were supposed to teach, that the earth revolved round the sun. The Bible literally interpreted would require us to believe the revolution of the sun round the earth. But it uses common language which is according to appearance, and which is used now by the learned who know what astronomy teaches. Those who are not satisfied with the view now given, are bound, he thought to bring forward a better one which will be reconcilable with undeniable facts.

The effect of the deluge must have been wholly unlike the regular formations in the structure of the earth. All would be torn up and rent assunder by floods. There were the antecedent regular formations; and then the breaking of them up by deluges. Most strange is the assumption that the deluge has done the whole that is brought to light by geology.—Strange as it is, however, some great and good men make it, and adhere to it most tenaciously.

It is hardly to be expected that any of the antediluvian portion of the human family would be found in the earth, as there have been no scientific examinations of those regions where they lived and died; and as most animal bodies are so soon decomposed in the earth. The human form has never yet been discovered in a fossil state. In a limestone in Gaudaloupe the body of a female was found, though not petrified.

To the question why the earth was so long in being formed, Mr. Silliman said it might be

answered, it was to present to man the materials which he needed. In consequence of such formations, and the convulsions and various other changes that have taken place, the materials which he needs are brought within his reach. The elements were probably first formed, and then subjected to the influence of those laws which the Creator gave them. The ocean was drawn around the earth to keep in the fire, though it would burst out here and there.—Had there been no elevations from the deep, there would have been no place for man. Had there been no breaking up of the fire beneath, there would have been no mountains, no running brooks, none of that rich variety, nothing of that beauty and convenience which man now enjoys.

Professor Silliman closed his deeply interesting lecture and his whole course with a word of serious advice to the young; that they should remember the longest life was a short preface to the vast volume of eternity; that they should study the works of God and grow wiser and better; that without regarding and serving him, every pursuit, every expectation was vain; that without preparing for a future world we live to no purpose in this; and that in that future world we might rise to view the Godhead in his goodness and glory, as the eagle rises towards the sun.

From the Age.

Exorbitant demands of the Southern Press.

The Northern Press is begining to speak out on the subject of the exhorbitant demands of the Southern States upon the North, and the abuse lavished upon us by certain leading presses supposed to express the views of a portion of our Southern brethren. We think it is high time to speak out. If the Union cannot be preserved and the South satisfied until we "hang Garrison, Tappan & Co." the Union must be dissolved and South do its own bidding. If Duff Green and his associates expect, by an appeal to our pecuniary interests, through mercantile combinations to force us into any course contrary to our sense of justice and patriotism, they must egregiously mistake the meterial of which Northern communities are composed.

No man is more opposed to the views and movements of the abolitionists than we are.—This paper has from the begining taken strong ground on the subject—stronger than most of our contemporaries approved at the time.—This town was the first to exclude the foreigner Thompson from lecturing in its limits. This community generally is strongly opposed to any agitation of the subject of abolishing slavery in the South, as being a subject with which we have no right to meddle, and by meddling with which we can only do injury. This is the prevailing sentiment of the whole North. The agitators are but a handful among us, receiving neither the sympathy nor countenance of the people generally. The people of this State and of almost the whole North have assembled together and publicly declared these facts, and further that they disapprove and will resist, by all means consistent with the laws of the communities in which they live, the operations of the agitators.

This extraordinary movement has been undertaken and accomplished in compliance with the call of our Southern brethren and to quiet any apprehension which any portion of them might have entertained with regard to the good faith of the people of the Northern States—And how have these demonstrations been received by the South; How has this expression of friendly feeling and offer of assistance been returned? By threats, abuse, and exorbitant demands of further action which would be as humiliating to us as it would be contrary to our constitutions and laws! We were called upon to adopt the bloody and barbarous code of Judge Lynch—to hang without law the abolitionists among us—to pass laws abridging the rights guarantied by our constitutions and which are the corner stones of our free institutions—to approve the execution without Judge or Jury by infatuated mobs, of our fellow citizens temporarily at the South—or in default of compliance with these demands, to be excluded from Southern friendship and the commercial advantages of Southern intercourse! Verily, things have come to a strange pass, when the South assumes to dictate to the North such conditions for the preservation of the Union. The communities of the North have not interfered with the peculiar institutions of the South, and as long as they do not, the South has no right to complain But the people of the North have gone further and disclaimed all disposition to interfere and declared themselves against all individual movements which tend to produce interference. This last step was entirely gratuitous—the South had no right to demand it. Still the North went thus far willingly and unitedly, and the South ought to have been satisfied.—But it clamors with threats for more—for measures which the North cannot consistently with its free institutions adopt. These measures the North will never adopt. Much as we love the Union, we cannot degrade ourselves or sacrifice our liberty by submitting to the conditions of its preservation dictated by the South The South has no right to dictate conditions at all. The conditions were agreed upon when the Union was formed. They are written in the federal Constitution. The north will fulfil them faithfully, and perfect every duty and redeem every pledge therein contained or implied. If after the North has done so, the South is so foolish as to affix new conditions in the existence of the Union, and demand concessions which it has no right by the compact to demand, and which the North cannot honorably make, the South must take the consequences. The people of the North are not to be frigutened by threats of disunion into a dishonorable or unjust policy—and the sooner the people of the South understand this, the better.

Let us not be misunderstood. We acknowledge the right of the slave-holding States to adopt any laws, consistent with the federal compact, for the preservation and defence of their property. We acknowledge their right to execute those laws upon all persons within their jurisdiction. If they can catch Garrison, Tappan or Thompson there attempting to excite insurrection among the slaves, they may hang them and welcome—but by the same laws that they themselves are governed by, and not by the detestible "Lynch law." But they have no right to pass laws for us, or to say that we must pass laws unfitted to our situation, or to come among us to execute laws of theirs which are contrary to our laws. The States of the South, too, have an undoubted right to prevent the distribution among them of incendiary publications—they may pass as many and as severe laws as they please. They clearly have the right to do so, and the necessity of the case justifies its exercise. But in the North the right by our Constitutions to pass such laws does not exist—neither the circumstances to justify its exercise if it did exist. While it is the right, it is also the duty of the Southern States to protect their peculiar property. The North is under no obligation legal or moral to protect it for them. It is sufficient that the Northern States have agreed not to interfere for its destruction through the federate Government, and that that agreement is fulfiled. The State Legislature of the non-slave holding State have nothing to do with the business. It is a domestic affair of the South. The South claims it as such. The Legislatures of the Southern States, then, must take care of it. It is the height of folly to ask our Legislatures to interfere, and palpably contrary to the settled principles that bear upon the subject. It is a cardinal point, that the Governments of non slave holding States have no right to meddle with slavery—the slave holding States are absolutely in a rage when any movement is made without their consent—yet they call upon the North to act and to legislate *always providing* that the North performs their bidding! Wonderful assurance! If the North has the right to legislate with the consent of the South. The State of Maine and the other Northern States, are as sovereign and independent as the "old Dominion" or "little pickle." Their rights are inherent. They cannot be destroyed by the veto of the South, or increased by the sanction of the South—and though we talk less about our State rights than some others, we understand them quite as well, and are as ready and as determined in their defence.

We have said the above in no spirit of ill will to the South. We deeply sympathize with the Southern members of the confederacy.—We prize the Union above all price that honorable and patriotic communities can pay. But we deem it important that the people of the South should understand to some extent the sentiments of this community, and the re-action which the over bearing and unjustifiable course of some of their leading presses is producing. Duff Green and his co-adjutors are doing more for the abolitionists than Tappan and Garrison have ever done. They are fast changing the enthusiastic sympathy of the North for the South into indifference and distrust. They are striking a deadly blow at the bonds which cement our Union. Their intemperate counsels and flagrant abuse are doing more to strengthen the hands of the agitators, destroy the security of southern property and weaken the Union, than the publications of Tappan and Co. could do, if infinitely multiplied and distributed. That those presses receive the countenance, in this matter, of a majority of our southern brethren, we cannot believe. But while they call upon us to put down Northern incendiaries, we hope to hear a voice raised against the more dangerous incendiaries of the South. Let public opinion, if against them, be expressed—and the same stern justice meted out to its incendiaries—the open and unequivocal denunciation of the whole Southern community.

Politics of North Carolina.
Candid Confession.

The following article is copied from the Norwalk Gazette, an old federal and a new Whig paper. The editor shows more honesty and candor than the major part of his associates, and in doing so raps most of the Whig editors severely over the knuckles.

From the Norwalk Gazette.

If we have not lost the election in North Carolina, no man in his senses asserts that we have gained any thing. Yet the Richmond Whig says—in relation to this glorious defeat—"The Whigs of the United States have cause to triumph, and will triumph in the result in North Carolina. It may be that they will triumph; but it will be some time after this—It is some time since we have triumphed in that quarter. Like "old Barnes" in the play who chuckles over the recollection of the days when all the girls run after him, crying "there he goes; bless his cherry chops"—they may now add like him, in the same lugurious tone—"But that's a long time ago." It is a good thing to be resigned to one's misfortunes and to die, like Pompey, decently; but it is a shame to triumph in the midst of such humiliating reverses.—We remember the patient and brave Knight of La Mancha had a peculiar knack of settling the account with giants, enchanters and sorcerors, whenever he was disconfited; but although he threatened, he never triumphed. We should behave more like the pious old Dutchman of whom Addison—we believe it is Audison—speaks; and who, being afflicted with the rheumatism, thanked Providence that it was not the gout; and when with the gout, that he did not have them both together; and when he was sinking under a simultaneous attack of the two, that they were no worse.—Now, this would be treating the subject in a true Christian spirit.—So "let us all be unhappy together."

From the Jeffersonian.

Judge McLean.

It will be perceived by the following letter of this gentleman, published in the Ohio State Journal, that he declines being a candidate for the Presidency. He is after all unwilling to lend the influence of his name to a party that openly declares it to be its object to prevent the election of the President by the people, in order to carry it into the House of Representatives.

The fate of those who leave the Republican party and join the opposition, from selfish motives, or for the purpose of correcting any real or imaginary errors in the government, has for a long time been marked out—and it invariably overtakes them. They are supported by the opposition no longer, when they cease to be of actual service to them—and that time generally arrives speedily upon their deserting their friends.

RICHLAND, (O.) Aug. 31, 1835.

Dear Sir,—Being informed that my friends from different parts of Ohio, having consulted together, have come to a determination to organize and endeavor to produce a concert of action throughout the State, on the subject of the election of President; and as you are chairman of one of the principal committees, which has been constituted with a view to this subject, it is proper that I should make to you the following communication.

On all occasions, since my name has been spoken of, in reference to the Presidency, I have given my friends to understand in conversations, and by communications that have been published, that I would not be a party to a contest that shall be likely to lead to an election of Chief Magistrate by the House of Representatives. As a matter of choice I would not take the office through the instrumentality of the House.

I was fully aware that this course on my part, would discourage my friends and injure my prospects; but I was not desirous of the office except upon such terms as would enable me to carry out those principles, which would elevate and tranquilize the political action of the country.

I was not unaware that there were several gentlemen, who looked to the office, as I believe with more solicitude than myself, and who had much higher claims to the suffrage of their fellow citizens; and, as it was hardly to be expected that these claims would be postponed, my resolution was taken in reference to such a state of things. My anticipations have been realized. The ground on which the contest seems now to be placed by those who are opposed to the Baltimore nominations, and from the number of candidates now in the field, it is not probable that this ground can be changed,—necessarily, on the principles I have avowed, excludes me from the list of candidates. I adhere to my principles, and of course, acquiesce most cheerfully in the decision. As a citizen I shall ever oppose that which I conscientiously believe to be wrong in policy or in principle.

This declaration is due to myself, to my friends generally, and especially to those of them who have sustained the Administration, and who were among the first to introduce my name into the contest. I wish to remove from all my friends any embarrassment which they may feel in the ensuing election of Chief Magistrate on my account.

With great respect, I am, very truly and sincerely yours. JOHN McLEAN.

Moses H. Kirby, Columbus, Ohio.

From the Boston Statesman

Democratic State Convention.

Pursuant to a recommendation from the Democratic Young Men of Berkshire County to hold a General Convention of Democratic Young Men of this Commonwealth, the delegates assembled at Worcester, on the 23d of Sept., and proceeded to the organization of the Convention.

Mr. Thayer from the committee on Resolutions made a report, which was amended by additional resolutions offered by Mr. Cushing of Dorchester; Huntington, of Boston; Leonard of Westfield; and Rantoul of Gloucester; and after discussion were severally read and adopted as follows;

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the numerous attendance at this Convention is a just subject of mutual congratulations, and gives promise of the speedy triumph of Democracy in our ancient Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the present aspect of political parties has narrowed the subject of contest to the simple question, whether the people are capable of self government—or whether they shall be subjected to the controlling influence of self constituted guardians.

Resolved, That the respect due to the memory of our ancestors—the toils and sufferings of the early Pilgrims, the noble deeds and political integrity of the first emigrants—the unbroken succession of friends of popular liberty—call upon us to maintain the sovereignty of the people—and to make that sovereignty a reality.

Resolved, That as all sovereignty and government are virtually in the people, and that both the structure of our government and mode of legislation are only designed to give to the will of the people the forms and power of law; therefore to secure the enjoyment of equal laws, it is essential that the people from whom they thus emanate, should be on an equality in their social and political condition.

Resolved, That all combinations, open or secret—all consolidations of wealth or influence by *special laws*, designed to accumulate power or wealth in large masses for individual good, (the public advantage being only incidental,) are subversive of the just equality of the people;—and by a necessary consequence, disturb the equality and impartiality of the government and laws.

Resolved, That this Convention consider that all charters of incorporation of individuals or capital for private business and profit, ought to be uniformly checked and discouraged, by the democracy of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That this Convention further consider money or stock corporations as monopolies and aristocratic in their nature, and with us as most apt instruments in the hands of the rich and powerful, to steal away the rights of the people, and that their direct tendancy, moreover, is, to change our equal, social condition, and thus imperceptibly in effect to change the government itself.

Resolved, That pure democracy inculcates equal rights—equal laws—equal means of education—and *equal means of wealth* also, as incident to these blessings; and whilst it will not directly or indirectly take from him who hath not—partiality and injustice, being equally manifest in either case.

Resolved, That we recognize but two great political divisions among us—the power of wealth and the power of the people struggling for supremacy in the government; and unfortunately for Massachusetts, at present, the power of wealth prevails in her public councils.

Resolved, that the expenditures of the Government of this State are enormously great and rapidly increasing, and that all past experience shows that they can only be reduced by a radical change in those who administer its affairs.

Resolved, That this Convention number among the most mischievously powerful and anti-republican of the *Monopolies* which now bestride the land, that stupendous prerogative—properly belonging only to the *Supreme Power* in this State—of *coining & regulating at will*, the *Public Currency*;—a prerogative, which, when lodged by vicious legislation in private hands, as it is now lodged in *Banking Corporations*, subjects the property, the business and freedom of the whole nation, to the most mercenary, corrupt and degrading of all human despotisms.

Resolved, That the first step of reform in correcting this enormous blunder of our Republican legislation of the lower denominations of the paper currency, until a *Constitutional Specie Basis* be substituted for its present inconvertible representative.

Resolved, That we approve of the course pursued by the Democratic members of our State Legislature during the present and the last session of this body—and that we applaud the consistency, the boldness and firmness of the little Spartan band who have contended for liberty against the aristocratic influences created by special legislation.

Resolved, That this Convention approve of the organization of the Democratic Republican party, adopted by the Republican Members of the House of Representatives in convention during the last session thereof.

Resolved, That the Bank of the United States is an institution dangerous to liberty and to Constitutional Government, and that its cold-blooded, deliberate and calculating design, during the *panic*, to break every merchant and every local Bank in the country, merits and should receive the just indignation of an outraged community.

Resolved, That our legislation ought inflexibly to pursue the public good for its object—to *assert*, without compromise, the equal rights of all our citizens, and never to become a servant to the avarice of individuals or corporations.

Resolved, That the favorite principle of the commercial aristocracy, that wealth is the true basis of political power, is the most dangerous form of monopoly—wholly at war with the principles of our constitutions—marked by ingratitude to the yeomanry and independent mechanics whose courage achieved our national independence, and leading, in its ultimate tendencies, to the establishment of despotism.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the people, not merely as the safe depository of political power, but as the surest interpreters and protectors of sound political truth.

Resolved, The the liberties of the country would be exceedingly insecure if placed under the guardianship of wealth—since history proves, that every where the most wealthy have been the first in the hour of danger to propose dishonorable terms of surrender—and in the express language of Gov. Morris, "uniformly endeavor to establish tyranny."

Resolved That we view with deep regret the unjust influence of wealth in the election of the Senate, whereby the yeomanry are deprived of their just influence in that body, and that we will use our best exertions to effect a reform, by which the Senate shall be based upon population.

Resolved, That our liberties have less to fear from an open attack than from gradual encroachments of special legislation, and the too generous confidence and security of the people.

Resolved, That the falsehood and bitterness of the calumnies which our opponents are perpetually circulating, and their haughty attempts at intimidation, are concession on their part that they cannot sustain themselves before the people by argument addressed to the understanding.

Resolved, That the principles of democracy have been sole ameliorating principles of modern civilization, that they have infused a spirit of benevolence into penal legislation—have subverted the aristocracy of superstition and the aristocracy of the sword, and that the progress of the masses of mankind in intelligence and happiness can be affected only by their agency.

Resolved, That as the strength of popular liberty consists in the intelligence of the people the diffusion of moral and intellectual culture is a vital interest, and cardinal principle of true democracy.

Resolved, That MARTIN VAN BUREN by the excellence of his private character, by his uniform support of the cause of freedom and humanity, by his consistency as a statesman his moderation, his firmness, his intimate acquaintance with all our interests, his inflexible and undeviating support of the interests of the yeomanry, has already made himself the favorite of EVERY ONE of our sister States in New England, and is entitled to the confidence and affection of the people of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the courage displayed by RICHARD M. JOHNSON in defence of his country, his undeviating benevolence in advocating the rights of the weak against the strong entitle him to the public support for the office of Vice President.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 6, 1835.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

The federal leaders are becoming desperate, and having abandoned all the political principles, to which they have heretofore professed an attachment, they openly avow their readiness to support any man or measures, which will afford them a hope of power or office. If this change should appear to be a serious one, we submit whether it is not supported by their conduct and declarations. They have hitherto and do even now profess an entire and decided opposition to the principles and measures of the present administration, and yet in the same breath they declare their readiness to support for the presidency a man who has approved and supported both. We do not suppose that the northern federalists would as readily and cheerfully support White as Webster, but we do believe from their own avowals and conduct that they would do it if that course would hold out to them a hope of power and office. Such is their desperation that they are prepared to sacrifice all their past professions to the hopes of even partial success. It is not to be doubted that had any other man than Van Buren been nominated by the Baltimore Convention, the opposition would as gladly united upon the present object of their hatred as upon Judge White or any other available candidate. Such is the course of conduct presented by the leading men and papers of that party. How far they will be able to carry the great body of the opposition with them is a more doubtful question. The great mass of the people to whatever party they belong, are honest. They wish to place such men in power as will best subserve the interests of the country. They have no selfish views separate from the public good. And when they find those to whom they have been accustomed look to for advice in the selection of candidates for public offices eating their own words, praising those whom they have heretofore condemned, and supporting principles and measures which they have for years been denouncing as threatening the ruin of our country and the overthrow of our liberties, they will pause before they follow further such reckless guides. A lesson may be learned from the late election in this State. The opposition selected for their candidate for Governor a man who had once enjoyed the confidence of the democratic party, but who upon the heels of an other had joined the ranks of the opposition and denounced the administration which he had before supported. He was called by his former friends a renegade. His new friends repelled the charge by saying that the administration had deserted him and that he was true to his principles. A question would then naturally arise in the minds of the honest among the opposition, how can we support for Governor a man who retains the principles, which we have been told so many times were dangerous and ruinous, for our party was not less opposed to the first four years of the administration of Gen. Jackson than to the last. The ballot boxes contained their answer. So it will be in the approaching presidential election. The party which seeks to defeat its opponents by an abandonment of its principles, or rather professions—a party that has no other bond of union—no other standard under which to rally its followers, than opposition, cannot command the support of the honest and high minded even of those who do not approve of the present administration. At least we have a better opinion of the mass even of our opponents than to suppose that they can be thus led by the nose without any reason why or wherefore, except the pleasure or corrupt ambition of their leaders.

We have received four numbers of the LADIE'S COMPANION, published at New York, being those for May, June, July, and August, 1834, deprived of the engravings which belong to the work. We presume these numbers are not intended as a part of the exchange, to which this paper is entitled for publishing the Prospectus. When the numbers of the current year are received we shall notice the work as it deserves.

THEFT. On Wednesday last there was a Brigade muster at Buckfield in this county. In the evening of that day a Mr. Dearborn was in the Store of Mr. Atwood and took from his pocket-book a paper for the purpose of shewing it to Mr. A, laying his pocket-book containing about two hundred and eighty dollars on the counter.—When he had finished reading the paper, he looked for his pocket-book, but it was gone. The doors were closed and search made upon those in and around the Store, but no money found. Circumstances fixed suspicion upon a man who had left the Store after the pocket book was laid down, and who was standing near Mr. D at the time. He attempted to make his escape by running but was overtaken and brought back to the store and searched. No money was found upon him, but the pocket book with $75 in money was found by the side of the door and a three dollar bill was found in the shed, where this man was seen standing in conversation with another after the loss of the pocket book, who was also arrested as an accomplice. No money was found on either of them, nor has the remainder of the money yet been found. Upon an examination had before Samuel F. Brown, Esq. and others, the two individuals arrested, named Allen and Procter, were committed to the jail in this place.—A third person is supposed to have been concerned in the business and to have received the remainder of the money. He has not yet been arrested.

The Supreme Court sits in this place next week. Probate Court at the Probate Office the week after.

The returns of votes so far as received give Dunlap a majority of eight thousand. The towns not yet heard from will probably increase it to ten thousand.

The Democracy of the State of Massachusetts.

The great body of the people, under whatever standard they may rally, are, from the very nature of their circumstances, democrats in feeling—they are always friendly to those measures which they believe to be conductive to the equal rights and general prosperity of the greatest number. But while the people are, from the very nature of their circumstances, democrats in feeling—they are yet very often enlisted with the monopolists in the opinion, by being deceived in regard to the influence of certain political measures upon the commonwealth. At the present time we find a large proportion of the people of this State, connected with the aristocratic party, while there is no people on the face of the earth so truly republican in their feelings, as the yeomanry of this State. But, it may be asked, is it probable that so large a body of intelligent people can be deceived in regard to the measures which will most effectually promote their own silver interests? Nothing is more common, and hence nothing is more probable than such delusion. In the first place the people of this State are liable to deception, partly on account of their own good principles. Their abhorrence of radicalism causes them to neglect reform—yet there must always be the most radicalism under those governments which are the most opposed to reform. Their abhorrence of riot and anarchy causes them to be jealous of democracy—yet there is always the most mobocracy under the most aristocratical governments—a democratic policy is the only one which can effectually destroy the spirit of riot by doing equal justice to all. Their abhorrence of licentiousness renders our people half willing to surrender their liberty. In fleeing from the radical they get themselves ensnared in the meshes of the hypocrite. In the next place, there is a want of self-reliance in the minds of the people of this State, which is altogether unworthy their intelligence. They are too much addicted to the reverence of those whom they believe to be their superiors—they are too willing to be led by men of high standing, who are often vastly inferior to the great body of the yeomanry in general intelligence and common sense—to say nothing of the superiority of the latter in honesty and uprightness of heart. Nothing in more common, among our people, than to see a whole assembly yielding up their opinions to those of some great purse-proud hypocrite, who is, after all, inferior to the large majority of his followers in every respect, except in wealth, dignity, or corpulency!—Bost. Statesman.

From the Age.

Politics of Alabama.

The federal press has claimed Alabama for Judge White, ever since he was nominated for the Presidency by a portion of the members of its State Legislature. They persist in the claim, notwithstanding the Baltimore Convention decided against Judge White—notwithstanding the election of C. C. Clay, a friend of Van Buren to the office of Governor of Alabama, by more than ten thousand majority of Parsons a friend of White, and notwithstanding the fact that an overwhelming majority of the members just elected to the State Legislature are favorable to the Republican nomination. We copy the following from one of the leading papers published at Tuscaloosa, the Capital of the State

From the Flag of the Union.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In pursuance of our promise, in our last, to present this week, a list of the members elect to the Legislature, with a classification of them as regards their political sentiments, we give the following statement, including those Senators whose terms of office did not expire at the last but who will continue to hold their seats during the next session. We have divided the members into Democrats and Whigs. By *Democrats*, we mean all such, who are friendly to the present Administration,—opposed to the election of President being taken into the House of Representatives—in favor of preserving the unity of the Party—and who will consequently,—it is believed,—vote for Martin Van Buren.

By Whigs, we mean all Nationals, and Nullifiers, and all who pledge themselves to support Judge White, unconditionally.

This division we believe to be the correct one, and to exhibit most clearly the standing of the two parties, in the next Legislature. If in this classification, we should misplace any gentleman,—we shall be happy to rectify our error.

The above remarks the Flag of the Union subjoins a list of the members and their classification is as follows:—In the Senate, Democrats 19, Whigs 10—in the House of Representatives, Democrats 60, Whigs 22. Democratic majority in joint ballot *forty seven!*

From the Eastern Argus.

The Kennebec Journal makes a feble attempt to evade the force of Mr. Webster's argument in relation to small bills. The Journal represents Mr. Webster as advocating the surpression of small bills of the State Banks only, while he would have a national paper currency issued by a national Bank to supply the place now occupied by the small bills of the State Banks. Never was greater violence done to the plainest language, than by this construction. The whole pressure and force of Mr. Webster's argument refute it. The currency furnished by the national Bank would have the same tendency to drive specie out of circulation as the paper currency of the State Banks.—Yet it was Mr. Webster's leading object to suggest a mode by which a permanent specie currency might be instituted, and this, he would have effected by the suppression of the lower denominations of paper bills, from whatever source they might eminate. What would be gained—if the small bills of the State Banks were suppressed, only to have the vacuum supplied by the bills, of a national institution?—Is there not the same antipathy between specie and the paper of a national Banking monopoly as between specie and the bills of State Banks? Surely the *paper mania* cannot have obtained such a mastery of the intellect of the Journal as to prompt him seriously to defend so ridiculous a proposition.

Mr. Webster, if we mistake not, once suggested the propriety of prohibiting the emission of bills of a lower denomination than *twenty dollars* by the Bank of the U. States. What will the Journal say to this proposition? This was a part of the "comprehensive system" recommended by Mr. Webster, and it is very obvious, that the objection of the Journal, will apply to this proposition, as well as to the suppression of the small bills of the State Banks. In truth, the *rigmarole* of the Journal applies to neither, but is a futile effort to escape from the unpleasant predicament in which Mr. Webster's argument has placed it.

But the plunging and floundering of the Journal is truly admirable. Within compass of a brief article of about half a column he contradicts himself at every turn, and finally winds up by acknowledging the great public utility of the policy of the State, which he has so vehemently resisted. One or two extracts will present the reasoning powers and consistency of the Journal in a very strong light.

He admits the utility of suppressing small bills. He says,—

'We are not prepared to dispute—in fact we never did dispute—that our currency would be in a more healthy condition, if more of it were specie, and less of paper.'

Again he says,—

'So long as local banks, one or more in every little village, are to furnish the currency of the country, it matters very little whether they do it with five dollar bills or with ones, only that the community will suffer some inconvenience in making change if there are no one, two or three dollar bills. *Specie never will circulate in the community to any great amount, while current bank notes can be obtained.*

We here find the Journal maintaining, in substance, the following propositions. 1st—our currency would be in a *more healthy condition if more of it were specie and less of paper.*—2d—*Specie never will circulate in the community to any great extent while current Bank notes can be obtained.* If the Journal is willing to avow, deliberately, these opinions, why is he found resisting the efforts of the administration to introduce into circulation *'more of specie & less of paper?'* Why does he oppose and with a zeal almost wrought up to madness, the only policy by which a 'sound and healthy currency' can be obtained? If, as the Journal admits, as long as the local Banks continue to issue small bills, it will be vain to hope for the general circulation of specie, why does he not lend the influence of his press to advance, and not to *resist* the execution of the laws, by which the local Banks are prohibited from crowding specie out of circulation by the issue of their small bills?

A Righteous Verdict.

R. M. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, has been re-elected to Congress, *and not a single vote was thrown against him.* Put this fact by the side of the thousand and one slanders that are flowing forth from the Federal press all over the Union, against Col. Johnson, and let the people decide. In the one case, we see nothing but the venom of disappointed and reckless partisans, in the other the calm and deliberate testimony of his immediate neighbors of all parties.—Argus.

"General Jackson has heretofore been more actively engaged in electioneering for himself, than any man who has occupied the place which he fills, unless we except MR. JEFFERSON."

New York Advertiser.

We have more than once taken occasion to compare the opposition of the Federal party to President Jackson with that of the same party to Mr. Jefferson. There is scarcely a single charge brought against the former, which has not been again and again urged by the same men against the latter. Mr. Jefferson's memory, we all know, has now triumphed over the miserable attacks once leveled against his character. It is now justly regarded as the extreme of political temerity to disparage the reputation of that great father of the republican family.—President Jackson is destined to encounter a similar good fortune.—Argus.

The trial of Cilley vs. Todd has resulted in a verdict of $1,150 damages for the Plaintiff. We understand exceptions have been taken to the decision of the presiding Judge.—*Ib.*

It would seem from the following extract from the Philadelphia Gazette, that the U. S. Bank is making a transfer of its debts to the local institutions for the purpose of winding up its affairs. The Gazette remarks:—

We have been informed that the Bank of the U. States has sold out its Branches in Charleston, Baltimore, Lexington, Louisville, & Plimouth, to some of the local banks, and that negociations are on foot for a similar transfer in two or more other places. Of all the modes of winding up such an institution, such a process is the most advisable for all parties concerned.

In the first place, the Bank will realize its capital much more speedily and surely, than by collecting its own debts—and,

In the second place, the debtors to the bank by being transferred to another Institution, which is not obliged to demand immediate payment, can obtain time on their accommodation loans, and fresh discounts to meet business notes acceptances.

Of the terms of these sales we are not apprised—but we learn that the purchasing banks have taken the whole current debt at a small discount, payable in two to five years, and at a rate of interest which allows them a profit on the transaction.

Horrible Business.—A letter from Covington, (Tenn) published in the Worcester Paladium says: "The negro stealer takes the negro to the lower country, sells him for $800 or $10,00 cash, then tells the negro to run away and meet him at a place appointed, where they divide the money. He then takes him to another section of the country, and sells him again; the negro runs away and they again divide the money. After having sold the negro in this way several times over, *he takes him into the woods, murders him, and takes the whole of the money.*"

A Bull—Rather.—A laboring Irishman, having lost a young child, called at the shop of a cabinet maker, and inquired, 'Do you make little babies coffins? 'Yes, sir,' was the reply. Well, surely, I've got one I want made.'—*Dedham Advertiser.*

MARRIED.

In Portland, Thursday evening, by *E* Wiley, Mr Noble Blossom, to Miss. *Eliza* Twitchell, both of Portland.

In Gray, by *Ephraim* Lawrence, Jr. *Esq.* Mr. *Seth* Levitt, to Miss Ann Libby.

DIED.

In Andover, Mrs. Mary R. wife of Mr George French, aged 28.

In Bath, on Tuesday last, Mr. *Edward* Pope.

Hats, Hats,

SILK and NAPT HATS for sale cheap by HUBBARD & HOWE.

Norway-Village, Oct. 3, 1835.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me. Sept. 30, 1835.

HUDSON BAILEY—Levi Berry—Martin Brett—Nathaniel Briggs—Mr. Carter—Willis Case—Free Chase—Jonathan Clark—Josiah Cole 3—Clerk of Courts 16—William Dupun—Mary B. Dean—Simeon Farnum—Gen. *S.* Fessenden—Mr Frost—*Asaph* Kittridge—William McKenney—Edward Noyes—Austin Partridge—Sarah R. Partridge—James Perry—Emmor & Mark Rawson—*E.* C. Shaw—Joseph W. *Smith*—George F. Truett—Sarah Young.

JOSEPH G. COLE, P. M.

CHARLES CUSHMAN & CO.

Corner of Plumb and Middle Streets,

Portland,

Have on hand and keep constantly for Sale, a large and extensive assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES. Light and Dark *Vestings, Hunter's Cloths,* Drab and Mixt *Kerseys,* Drab and Brown *Petershams.* Blue and Brown *Lyon Skins, Duffils* and *Satinetts, Puddings, Buckrams,* Mole Skin *Cassimeres;* Red, Green, and Brown *Serges,* Red, White, and Green *Flannels,* Blue, Black, & Brown *Camblets,* Black, White, and Mixed *Worsted,* Silk and Cotton *Velvets,* 150 pieces London *Calicoes,* 250 pieces American *Calicoes,* 100 pieces Colored *Cambrics,* Cord ed and Check *Cambrics,* Cambries and Cambric *Muslins,* Figured Swiss and Book *Muslins,* Linen, Linen *Cambrics,* Linen and Linen Cambric *Handkerchiefs,* Imitation Linen Cambric *Hdkfs.* Bobbinett *Laces* and *Edgings* Kid and Beaver *Gloves,* Black and White Silk *Gloves,* Woolen, Worsted and Cotton *Hosiery,* Sewing *Silk* and Crape *Shawls*

MERINOS.

200 pieces 6-4 and 3-4 English *Merinos.* Scotch and Tartan *Plaids,* Rob Roy *Plaids.* Figured *Flannels,* Figured *Rattinetts,* Rouen *Cassimeres,* Russia *Diapers,* Bird's eye figures; 7 and 8-4 Damask Table Cloths, London mixt *Pins,* Tickings, Batting, Yarn. &c &c.

SILKS.

Stout Black Gro de Swiss *Silk.* Blue do. do. Gro de Nap and Poult de Soye do. Turk *Satins,* Satin Levantins—*Synchaics, Sarsnetts,* Merino *Shawls,* Travelling *Baskets, Table Covers,* Buck *Mittins.*

100 pairs from 6-4 to 12-4 London Rose *Blankets,* 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Red and Black Merino *Shaw's,* Flag and Pongee *Handkerchiefs,* Bandanna do.—Twist, Tapes, Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, Spool Cottons, Linen Threads, Sewing Silks, Bleached Cottons, Brown Cottons, Drillinge, &c &c. ☞ *Together with almost every article in the* Dry Goods line, *wholesale and retail, cheap for Cash.*

N. B. Fulled Cloths, Woolen Yark, Cotton & Wool Cloth, taken in exchange for Goods.

Sept. 24. 2m7

New Fall Goods.

HUBBARD & HOWE.

Norway-Village.

HAVE just received from Boston, a *prime assortment* of **NEW GOODS,** which will be sold at very low prices, among which are

Blue, Black, Mulberry, Claret, Brown, and Green

BROADCLOTHS.

Super Black, Lavender, Blue, Stone. Drab, and Light

CASSIMERES

some of which are very elegant.

SATINETTS from 4-6 to 8s.

ALSO,—2 pieces of *DRAB LIONSKIN.*
2 do *GREEN PETERSHAM.*

—LIKEWISE,—

A prime assortment of FRENCH and ENGLISH

Merinos,

of the most fashionable shades;—and a large assortment of selected **PRINTS,** from 12 1-2 to 37 1-2 cts.

ALSO,—Crockery, Glass and Hard Ware, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Sept. 21, 1835.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid purchasing two notes of hand given by Lewis Jewell to Betsy Jewell and endorsed by Betsy Jewell, dated Waterford, October 3, 1831,—one for one hundred dollars, payable in one year,—the other for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, payable in two years. BETSY JEWELL.

Waterford, Sept. 19, 1835 3w6*

DR THAYES'S

GENUINE IMPROVED

Vegetable Family Pills,

For Sale by S CROCKETT, & Co.

Paris, Aug. 11, 1831. 52

2000 LAMBS PELTS wanted, for which cash will be given.

Aug. 17.] A. ANDREWS & Co.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS WARE HOUSE,

At Store and chambers No 26, Middle-street.

GEORGE H. KENDALL

Has for Sale,

25 BALES Brown SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS; **20** do WARP YARNS, assorted,
10 Bales *WADDING;*
20 do *BATTING;*
5 do Suffolk and Portland *DRILLINGS;*
5 Cases Bleach'd *SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS;*
25 Pieces Cotton *FLANNEL;*
50 do Green and Red do;
20 do *KERSEYS;*
10 do Lion *SKINS* and *DUFFILLS;*
100 do 6-4 English *MERINOES;*
100 do 3-4 *MERINOES* and *CIRCASSIANS;*
BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETTS, VESTINGS, LINENS, DIAPERS CALICOES. CRASHES, Linen and Cotton THREADS, BANDANNAS, & CHOPPAS, Cotton Flagg HDKF'S Fancy SHAWLS, & HDKF'S, LUSTRING, GAUZE, and SATTIN. RIBBONS. BL'K and COL'D GRO DE NAP. GRO DE SWISS. POULT DE SOI, and Sarsnett SILKS, together with a great variety of other goods suitable for the coming season, for sale on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

Portland, Sept. 12, 1835. 2m 6

WOOL WANTED,

BY the subscribers, 5000 lbs. WOOL, for which the highest Market price will be given.

Boston and Bangor Steam NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

For the Steamers

BANGOR & INDEPENDENCE.

Steam Packet BANGOR,

CAPT SAMUEL H HOWES, MASTER,

WILL, after this date, leave Boston for Portland and Bangor, every FRIDAY at 7 P. M.; will leave Portland for Bangor every SATURDAY at 6 A. M.

RETURNING,

Will leave Bangor TUESDAYS at 7 A. M. and Portland WEDNESDAYS at 7 A. M.

The Steamer INDEPENDENCE,

CAPT. THOS. HOWES,

Will leave Boston every MONDAY at 5 P. M. and Portland every TUESDAY at 6 A. M for Bangor.

RETURNING,

Will leave Bangor FRIDAYS at 6 A. M. and Portland SATURDAYS at 7 A. M.

The above arrangement has been made in consequence of a satisfactory understanding with the Cumberland Steam Navigation Company.

E. R. MUDGE, *Agent.*

Sept 2, 1835.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late Company will make payment to Jeremiah Howe, who alone is duly authorized to adjust the same, and persons having demands against them will present them to said Howe for payment.

DANIEL S. HUBBARD,
JEREMIAH HOWE, 2d.

Norway, Sept. 21, 1835.

The subscribers hereby give notice that they have formed a Partnership in trade and taken the store recently occupied by D. S. Hubbard and J. Howe, where they will be happy to wait on their friends and customers.

HIRAM HUBBARD,
JEREMIAH HOWE, 2d.

FEATHERS, FEATHERS,

WANTED in exchange for GOODS, 500 lbs. of LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, for which the highest price will be paid, by

S. CROCKETT, & Co.

Paris, Sept. 10, 1835.

3000 YDS. of *all* WOOL FLANNEL, wanted by

Aug. 17.] A. ANDREWS & Co.

Pelts! Pelts!! Pelts!!!

CASH and the highest prices will be paid for LAMBS PELTS, by HUBBARD & HOWE.

ALSO,—CORN and GRAIN wanted in exchange for Goods.

Norway Village. August 25, 1835

Commissioner's Notice.

WE, the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of *DANIEL MERRILL,* late of Buckfield deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the dwelling house of Thomas Merrill Esq in Turner, on the second Monday of October, December, and February next, at one of the clock in the afternoon of said days.

THOMAS MERRILL,
STEPHEN HUTCHINS, } Commissioners.

Turner, Aug. 28, 1835. 3w5

Particular Notice.

LOST, between the residence of Austin Partridge and Cyprian Stevens, in this town, on or about the 25th of August last, a BALL and SOCKETT belonging to a Compass Staff; whoever will return the same to this Office shall be suitably rewarded.

Paris, Sept. 10, 1835.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at the *OXFORD BOOK-STORE.* the first and second part of

Copeland's Medical Dictionary.

Comprising General Pathology, the nature and treatment of Diseases, Morbid Structures, and the disorders especially incidental to climates, to the sex, and to the different epochs of life; with numerous prescriptions for the medicines recommended, a classification of diseases according to Pathological principles, a copious bibliography, with references; and an appendix of approved formulæ: the whole forming a library of Pathology and Medicine, and a digest of Medical Literature.

GUIDE TO TEXAS EMIGRANTS. By David Woodman, Jr. A good assortment of Greek, Latin, & French Books. *Flint's Survey* and *Gunter's Scale.*

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Sept. 19, 1835

Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED, immediately, as an Apprentice to the TAILORING BUSINESS, a Boy from 14 to 16 years of age, of good steady habits, to whom good encouragement will be given. Enquire of

JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY.

Norway-Village, Sept 1, 1835. tf3

FOR sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, &c. &c

About **8000** yds SHEETING just rec'd.

Also, an extensive assortment of FANCY ARTICES which they will exchange for *Cash or Produce* on reasonable terms.

ALFRED ANDREWS,
ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.

For sale as above **50,000** good SHINGLES, cheap.

Paris, Aug. 17, 1835. 4w1

JOB WORK,

Executed with neatness and despatch at this

OFFICE

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned represent that in their opinion the public would be much benefited by the location of a public road in the best and most direct course from Keith's Mills in Chesterville, to Maj Moses Stone's in Jay, in the County of Oxford. They therefore pray your Honors to locate and establish a road, commencing near Keith's Mills in Chesterville, in the County of Kennebec, so as to connect with the swamp road (so called) leading to Farmington Falls; thence in a southerly direction in the best and most direct course to the above mentioned Stone's in Jay, so as to connect the Canton Point travel, the Noyes Ferry travel, and the Livermore Falls travel, with the great road from Farmington Falls to Norridgewock and Skowhegan; or to make such alterations in the present roads on the route, and to discontinue any portion of the same, as in your opinion may best promote the public good.

Signed, JOHN BEAN & 41 others.

July 13, 1835.

State of Maine.

KENNEBEC, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, April Term, 1835.

ON the Petition aforesaid, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible, and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said petition, it is Ordered, that the County Commissioners of the County of Oxford be requested to meet the Commissioners of this County at Keith's Tavern in Chesterville, in said County of Kennebec, on Tuesday the 10th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of thence proceeding to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had, and such further measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall adjudge to be proper. And it is further ordered, that notice be given, to all persons and corporations interested, of the time, place and purposes of said meeting, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order thereon, to be served upon the County Attorney and chairman of the County Commissioners of said County of Oxford, and upon the respective Clerks of the towns of Livermore and Jay, in said County of Oxford, and of the towns of Chesterville and Farmington, in said County of Kennebec, and also posted up in three public places in each of said towns, and published in the Argus, being the public newspaper issued by, the printer to the State, and in the Age, a newspaper printed in the County of Kennebec, and in the Oxford Democrat, printed in said County of Oxford. All of said notices to be served, posted up and published thirty days at least before the time of said meeting; that all corporations and persons interested may attend and be heard if they see cause.

Attest, J. A. CHANDLER, *Clerk.*

A true copy of the Petition and order of Court thereon. 3w8.

Attest, J. A. CHANDLER, *Clerk.*

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Kennebec. next to be holden at Augusta, A D. 1835.

THE undersigned represent that the public would, in their opinion, be much benefitted by the location of a public road in the best and most direct course from Keith's Mills in Chesterville, to R. Bean's store in the County of Oxford. They therefore pray your honors to locate and establish a road commencing near Keith's Mills in Chesterville, in the County of Kennebec, thence in a southwesterly direction, in the best and most direct course through Wilton, to R. Bean's store in Jay, in the County of Oxford.

Signed, EBENEZER C. CHASE, and 20 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

KENNEBEC, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, April Term, 1835.

ON the Petition aforesaid, satisfactory evidence having been received that the Petitioners are responsible, and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said petition, it is Ordered, that the County Commissioners of the County of Oxford be requested to meet the Commissioners of this County at Keith's tavern, in Chesterville, in said County of Kennebec, on Tuesday the tenth day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of thence proceeding to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties & witnesses will be had, and such further measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall adjudge to be proper.—And it is further ordered, that notice be given, to all persons and corporations interested, of the time, place and purposes of said meeting, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order thereon to be served upon the County Attorney and chairman of the County Commissioners of said Counties of Kennebec and Oxford, and upon the respective Clerks of the towns of Chesterville, Wilton, Jay, and Farmington, and also posted up in three public places in each of said towns, and published in the Eastern Argus, being the public newspaper issued by the printer to the State, and in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in the County of Oxford and in the Age, a newspaper printed in the County of Kennebec. All of said notices to be served, posted up and published thirty days at least before the time of said meeting; that all corporations and persons interested may attend and be heard if they see cause,

ATTEST: J. A. CHANDLER, Clerk.

A true copy of the Petition and order of Court thereon.

ATTEST: J. A. CHANDLER, Clerk.

THE

New York Lady's Companion.

DEVOTED TO

Original and selected Tales, Sketches, Stories, Art Sciences, Amusements, Fashions, and every description of Polite Literature.

THE selections will be made with taste and judgment, from the most celebrated and distinguished English, French, and German Periodicals, on a plan that will be at once agreeable, entertaining, and interesting, and at such a low price, that it can be obtained by every class of readers. This publication will be of that nature which will ensure its success to every branch of the community, and all articles will be of a moral, pleasing and instructive nature.

It will be issued on the 15th of every month stitched on a colored cover, printed on good paper, with new and handsome type; and contain from forty to fifty large octavo pages, which will form at the close of the year two uncommon large volumes for the small sum of THREE dollars per annum, payable in advance; the last number of each volume will be accompanied by a beautiful engraved title page and index.—The work will be occasionally embellished with splendid drawings and engravings.

The advantages arising from the above publication will be easily conceived,—containing by far a greater quantity of reading, than could in any other way be brought together in one form and in a regular and standard manner, which is far preferable to keeping Scrap Books and Albums, or preserving every piece that is interesting to the reader; whereas in the proposed publication, all can be preserved alike and in suitable style for binding;—and thus not only do credit to the library of the Philosopher, but add greatly to the knowledge and amusement of every branch of the present generation.

A publication on this plan has never been attempted in New York, although many of a similar nature have been long established in our sister cities with great success; the Publisher therefore begs to assure the public, that his arrangements are such that he hopes to meet the patronage of an enlightened and discriminating community.

Several gentlemen of known literary talent have generously tendered their assistance to enable the Publisher to accomplish his object in commencing the "*New York Lady's Companion.*"

All those splendid sketches that have gained such celebrity in France and Italy, will be translated and reprinted in the columns of this monthly periodical. The great range of materials the publisher has already in his power, together with the assistance offered, will enable him to present to the public such a work as he hopes will meet their approbation, and he asks only for the support, the merits of the publication may entitle him.

☞ Subscriptions received at No. 58, Wall street, up stairs—where letters may be addressed to the subscriber (post paid:)

***Post Masters and others becoming agents for the work, are required to remit only $2 50 to the publisher, for each subscriber. Persons furnishing *five subscribers* and forwarding the amount of subscription $15, will be entitled to the work free for one year.

Agents and others are requested to transmit the names of subscribers by the 20th of *April*, and the price of subscription on the receipt of the first number, or the second will not be forwarded.

Advertisements will be inserted on the cover on reasonable terms. WM. W. SNOWDEN.

New York, Feb. 25th, 1835. 5

Editors publishing the above Prospectus will be entitled to an exchange.

NOTICE

To Rheumatic Invalids

PERSONS suffering under Rheumatic Affection, are respectfully assured, that they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents, a safe and admirable remedy for Rheumatism, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

☞ *DR JEBB'S*

Rheumatic Liniment

will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success as to cure the most distressing Rheumatism in 24 hours—even when of years standing.

This highly valuable Liniment is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Chilblains, &c.

This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.

An Agent recently writes—"Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment. I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is recommended by some of our Physicians very highly."

Price 50 cents a bottle.

The Painful and Debilitating Complaint of

The Piles

receives immediate relief—and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured by the administration of

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

HIS approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient,—viz: Pain in the Loins—Headache—Loss of appetite—Indigestion—and other marks of debility.

A relieved Patient writes from a distance—"It is but justice to you to inform you, that I have used your "Dumfries' Remedy for the Piles" for some time past, and have found them eminently successful."

The Remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample directions, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Electuary. Price $1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one is wanted.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, & WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. 8 [No. 3.] e5poy

---

Albion Corn Plaster!

THE Albion Corn Plaster softens the Corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots. The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

A Recent Case.

Sir—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceedingly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but ustice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those who owing to recent disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and, what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact that it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success.

SETH STOWELL,
Keeper of Toll House, S. Boston Bridge.
Boston, June 17th.

Price 50 cents.

SORE AND INFLAMED EYES!

THE studious, the weakly, and others who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application in

DUMFRIES'

☞ EYE WATER.

This well established Wash for the Eye usually gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated diseases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents.

THE TOOTH-ACAE!

THIS agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice.

The Cambrian
TOOTH-ACHE PILLS

afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth. They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition. Price 50 cents a box.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston; and also, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated Medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. vi [No. 4.] e5wiy

---

Itch Ointment!

THE extensive sale and established reputation of Dumfries' Itch Ointment, encourages the proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public as a most innocent as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been cured in one hour by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or pregnant females.

Price, 37 1-2 cents.

DR. RELFE'S
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Bilious Affections, &c.

TO comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation is needless. Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

DR. RELFE'S
VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

For Sick Headach, &c. Price 50 cents.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again.
[No. 5.] 7

Stray Horses.

JOHN LEE, of Oxford, has this day committed to my care, one red Mare and one gray Colt,—the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. BENJAMIN F. PERRY,
Oxford, Sept. 2, 1835.] Poundkeeper of Oxford.

DR. GRIFFITH'S
Vegetable Balsamic Gum or Plaster,

FOR the Rheumatism, Pains, lameness and weakness in the side, breast and back, and for Corns on the feet. Likewise a superior application for all kinds of fresh wounds, old sores, burns, &c. For sale by
S. CROCKETT, & Co.
Paris, July 27, 1835.

Public Attention

IS most respectfully solicited by the subscriber to an invaluable preparation.

DR RELFE'S

Botanical Drops!

are every year increasing their long-established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

They have been successfully administered for many years, as a remedy for—

Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scurvy, Foul and Obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, and Venereal Taint;—and are also successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Measles, Red Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Festering Eruptions on the Skin, and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumn Physics known, to free the system from humors.

A Physician of eminence, who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

Teeth! Gums!

THOSE who would retain or restore these desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE,

which is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use and it whitens the enamel of the teeth, without doing it the least injury. Its application also braces and strengthens the Gums, secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and, by removing all discolorations and offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.

Price 50 cents.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, Boston;—and, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. 4 [No. 2.] e5poy

---

To REUEL WASHBURN, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Oxford.

THE subscribers respectfully represent that they are Members and Stock holders of the "Oxford Bridge Corporation," which was established by an Act of the Legislature in February, A. D. 1834, with authority to erect a Bridge across the Androscoggin River, at a place called Pine Island, in the town of Jay in said county. That agreeably to the provisions of said Act, the first meeting of said Corporation was notified and held at Winslow's Tavern in Jay, aforesaid, on the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1835; and said corporation was duly organized by the choice of Officers and the adoption of a system of By-Laws for the management of their concerns; and by those By Laws it was provided that the first meeting of the Stock holders shou d be held in the month of May or June then next, and be notified in the manner therein specified, by a proprietors committee to be chosen at the meeting first held as aforesaid. That said committee was chosen for that purpose with authority to obtain subscriptions of Stock, a plan of the Bridge, and an estimate of the expenses. But said committee have unreasonably neglected to notify said meeting, as required by the By-Laws aforesaid.

Your petitioners therefore respectfully request you to issue your warrant, agreeably to the provisions of the Statute, in such case made and provided, directed to one of us, requiring him to notify a meeting of said Corporation, to be held at Winslow's Tavern in said Jay, on Monday the ninth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz:—

First, To choose a Moderator to regulate said meeting.

Second, To choose a Clerk, and such other officers as may be deemed useful and necessary.

Third, To see what measures the corporation will take for the building and completion of said Bridge, within a reasonable time, together with a toll house attached thereto; and to do and transact any other business that may be deemed expedient, not inconsistent with the provisions of said Act of Incorporation and system of By-Laws adopted as aforesaid

JAMES STARR,
EZEKIEL RICHARDSON,
FRANCIS LAWRENCE.

Jay, August 24, 1835.

To JAMES STARR, Esq. one of the persons making the foregoing application.

OXFORD, ss:

YOU are hereby required in the name of the State of Maine, to notify a meeting of the members and stock holders of said Corporation, to be held at the time and place and for the purposes mentioned in said application, by causing attested copies of said application and this warrant to be published in the Eastern Argus, being the paper designated to print the laws of the State; also in some public newspaper published in said county of Oxford, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least fourteen days before the time of said meeting.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

REUEL WASHBURN, Justice of the Peace.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original application and warrant thereon

Jay Aug. 25, 1835 } Attest,—JAMES STARR.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five

REUEL WASHBURN, Administrator of the estate of Charles Benjamin, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Register

Consumption,
Asthma, and Catarrh.

IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life. Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms—oppression of the breast—greenish and bloody spittle—ulcerated lungs and hectic fever—shrivelled extremities, and a general emaciation of the whole body—prostration of strength—flushed cheeks—swollen feet and legs—and at last, in the full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale,—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered, is

DR RELFE'S

Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

Price $1 for whole boxes, of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been successfully treated by the administration of

DR RELFE'S
AROMATIC PILLS.

They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific—they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system,—revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.

Price $1,50 a box.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor. T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines" at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all of the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. 3 [No. 1.] e5ply.

Paris, Aug. 17.] A. ANDREWS & Co.

At a Court of Probate holden at Turner within and for the county of Oxford on the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

ON the petition of ELISHA BARTLETT, Administrator of the estate of Wyllie Russell, late of Newry, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owes at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest; JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

THEODORE MARSTON, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Marston late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

RICHARD MERRILL, Administrator of the estate of John L. Livermore, late of Livermore, in said co. deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge

Copy Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executors of the last Will and Testament of

JAMES W. RIPLEY,

late of Fryeburg, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond on the law directs—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ABIGAIL O RIPLEY,
JUDAH DANA,
JOHN A BALKAM.

Fryeburg, Sept. 16, 1835. 3w7

At a court of Probate held at Dixfield within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

GEORGE J. ORDWAY named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Sewall G. Ordway late of Norway in said county, Gentleman, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G COLE, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Turner within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

JOSEPH HARRIS, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Israel Millett, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Harris give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the county of Oxford on the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

REBECCA SMALL named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Edward Small, late of Rumford in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Rebecca give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G COLE, Register.

Old Iron Wanted!!

TEN TONS of OLD POT IRON wanted for which the highest price will be paid, by,

S. CROCKETT & Co

Paris, Aug 25, 1835.

Stray Colt.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 19th inst. a smoking mare colt of dark red color with a star in her forehead, and a small white stripe in her face The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away

ORISON RIPLEY.

Paris, August 21, 1835. 3w2

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled at *Augusta*, on the first Wednesday of January, a. d. 1836

THE subscriber respectfully represents, that he labors under many inconveniences in consequence of one portion of his farm being situated in the town of Hartford, and the other, with the buildings thereon, in the town of Canton. Some of the inconveniences arise in relation to the payment of Taxes, especially highway and school district taxes. He therefore requests your honorable body to cause either that part which lies in Hartford to be set off to the town of Canton, or that part of his farm, with the buildings thereon, which now lies in Canton to be annexed to the town of Hartford. As in duty bound will ever pray,

ROBINSON GAMMON.

Canton, September 14th, a. d. 1835. 3w7

To the Hon. Senate and the Hon. House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, to be holden at Augusta in the State of Maine, on the first Wednesday of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-six

THE undersigned respectfully represent to your Honorable body, that a tunnel or water passage may be cut or opened from the bend of Saco River, on the Northwest side of Fryeburg Village, in the county of Oxford, to Lovell's Pond in said town, thereby affording a water power to carry and put into operation Mills and Machinery, which holds out the prospect of much benefit to the community, as well as a profitable job to the proprietors. Your petitioners therefore pray that they may be incorporated into a company by the name and style of "*The Fryeburg Manufacturing Company*," with all such powers and privileges as may be necessary to carry said object into effect. And as in duty bound will ever pray.

TIMO C WARD,
JOHN BRADLEY,
JAMES PARKER, Jr.
Fryeburg, Aug. 10, 1835. 3w7

ISAAC C ABBOTT,
SAMUEL BRADLEY

Executor's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, by license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, on Wednesday the 21st day of October next, at one of the clock P. M., at the dwelling house of William Russell, Jr. late of Fryeburg in said county, deceased, so much of the real estate of said William Russell, Jr. deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, if necessary, as will produce the sum of *Four hundred and forty Dollars*, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges. Said real estate consists of one undivided fourth part of a Lot of land in the town of Stow; about eight acres near the homestead of said deceased, commonly called the Sugar Lot, together with the homestead itself. Further particulars made known at the time and place of sale. JACOB H. GREEN, Executor.

Waterford, Sept. 14, 1835. 3w7

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on execution, the same having been previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of October next, at one o'clock P. M. at the dwelling house of Joshua Dunn, Esq. in Dixfield, in said county of Oxford, all the right in equity which Stephen Murch has of redeeming a certain piece of land lying in Jay, in said county, on the easterly side of Androscoggin River, it being a part of lot numbered twenty in the fourth Range; the same having been Mortgaged to Ephraim Woodman, Esq. for the sum of one hundred dollars;—further reference may be had from a Deed running to George Gage, Esq. of Wilton

PETER AUSTIN, Dept. Sh'ff.

Dixfield, Sept. 21, 1835. 3w7

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, there will be sold at the dwelling house of Erastus P. Poor in Andover in said county, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of October next, at one o'clock P. M. so much of the real estate of Jonathan Stevens late of Andover in the County of Essex, Massachusetts, deceased, as will produce the sum of six hundred dollars if so much there be.

Said real estate consists of five undivided rights to land in said Andover, supposed to contain 150 acres each. And three lots of land in the second division, and two lots in the third division in said town. All wild land. For a more particular description of the land and for terms of payment apply to James Stevens of said Andover.

JOHN PETERS, Administrator.

Sept. 14, 1835. 3w6